



Research Update is published by the Butler Center for Research to share significant scientific findings from the field of addiction treatment research.

Applications of Positive Psychology to Substance Use Disorder

Positive psychology (PP) is a science of positive subjective experience, positive individual traits, and positive institutions.¹² It strives to improve quality of life and prevent mental and physical illness that can arise when life appears depleting and overwhelming. PP centers on individuals possessing qualities and characteristics that can allow them to flourish in times of stress and in times of happiness.¹² PP uses empirical research to determine factors and actions that lead to individual well-being, positive outlook, and thriving communities.

Application of Positive Psychology to Substance Use Disorder

PP treatment approaches are emerging around the world and expanding the conceptual framework in which addiction is treated. PP believes recovery can be understood as a function of moving toward a positive adaptation in life.⁴ Research in the treatment of addiction and PP widens our focus from reducing dysfunctional behaviors to creating meaningful and positive experiences that lead to a positive life.⁷

Research shows that alcohol-dependent persons have an increased responsiveness to the affectivity of stress and alcohol craving.¹⁰ Positive affect (i.e., positive emotional state) is associated with lower stress and reduced alcohol craving, while negative affect (i.e., negative emotional state) is subsequently associated with higher alcohol craving. Therefore, individuals with alcohol dependence may increasingly benefit from cultivating more positive emotions in order to regulate responses to stress.¹⁰



Although not many studies have been published to date, current research provides themes geared toward improving substance use disorder recovery, such as establishing “recovery capital.”⁷ Recovery capital includes spirituality, life meaning, and social support—or any means of generating a greater likelihood of positive recovery outcomes.⁷

Varying Characteristics

PP research aims to identify specific characteristics that may be different between populations with substance use disorder and those who are not addicted. Krentzman (2013) conducted a meta-analysis of positive psychological applications to substance use, addiction, and recovery research. She found that people who abuse substances display lower levels of positive states and characteristics, such as hope, purpose in life, positive affect, and gratitude, than those who do not struggle with substance use disorder.⁹

The constructs of hope and life purpose may be lacking in individuals who develop and continue to struggle with psychiatric symptoms and substance use. A small study found that hope significantly correlates with purpose in life and social support, and a lack of hope contributes to increased psychiatric symptoms among individuals with 6-months or more into recovery.² Furthermore, regardless of the amount of alcohol or drug use, Ciarrocchi & Brelsford (2009) found parallels between purpose in life and positive affect with spiritual and religious practices and beliefs.²

Some researchers have proposed that spirituality and social support may be underlying factors to positive substance use disorder outcomes.⁷ Though research on Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is limited because of the anonymity, one analysis indicates that strong affiliates of the program tend to display strong psychological benefits.⁷ Members of AA with at least 1 year of sobriety and a high score on an AA Affiliation Scale presented significant links to gratitude, optimism, spirituality, and purpose in life, regardless of length of sobriety.⁷

A research study tested the impact of gratitude on positive affect and alcohol use. Individuals from an outpatient treatment setting who were diagnosed with alcohol use disorder (AUD) participated in a mixed-methods randomized control intervention for 14 days.⁷ Every day, participants were required to write three good things (TGT) that happened in a day and why

THE HAZELDEN BETTY FORD FOUNDATION EXPERIENCE

The idea of formal positive psychotherapy (PPT) is new to the field of addiction and therefore not always recognized when techniques are employed. The Hazelden Betty Ford Foundation implements principles of positive psychology throughout our services, which is noted on our mission statement: “We are a force of healing and *hope* [emphasis added] for individuals, families and communities affected by addiction to alcohol and other drugs.” PPT includes *instilling hope*, building buffering strengths, and changing perspectives of life narration.^{5, 14} A small pilot study exploring applied therapeutic techniques to counseling sessions found that counselors already employed PPT themes in their sessions over half of the time without necessarily recognizing their PPT methods.⁸

HOW TO USE THIS INFORMATION

Positive psychology states that addiction recovery can be understood as a process of moving toward positive adaptations in life. PPT and related techniques aid in uncovering strengths that help us move closer to our ideals. Recovery from addiction can be difficult and so invoking specific buffering traits may help in your journey toward a positive life. Some of these include courage, interpersonal skills, rationality, insight, optimism, honesty, perseverance, future-mindedness, and finding purpose.

QUESTIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

Question: *How do we know positive psychology is not just a trend, emerging in relation to the rise in self-help and happiness popularity?*

Response: Methods of positive psychology have been implanted and studied for decades. In the 1900s, scholars set in motion a foundation of better understanding constructs such as success, happiness, and well-being. Seminal research included Lewis Terman's work with intellectual genius and giftedness,¹⁵ John B. Watson identifying effective parenting styles, and Carl Jung analyzing spirituality and self-discovery.⁶ In 1998, Martin Seligman, known as “the father of positive psychology,” was elected president of the American Psychological Association. His desire to integrate happiness and well-being into the field of psychology brought positive psychology to mainstream awareness.¹³ Today, the field of positive psychology looks into topics such as evolutionary perspectives of happiness, positive personality traits, implications for mental and physical health, and fostering excellence.¹²

“Positive psychology (PP) is a science of positive subjective experience, positive individual traits, and positive institutions centering on individuals possessing qualities and characteristics that can allow them to flourish in times of stress and in times of happiness.”¹²

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they happened. Data was collected by daily web surveys, followed by telephone or in-person interviews at the end of the intervention and at intervals postintervention. Immediately following the 14-day intervention, negative affect decreased while unactivated positive affect (e.g., feeling calm) increased significantly in the TGT group as compared to the control group.⁷ This study suggests that incorporating gratitude into those diagnosed with AUD may have a positive impact on recovery, and frequent moments of gratitude are beneficial for lasting recovery.^{7,12}

Character Strengths and Virtues in Recovery

Research on personal principles suggests that certain moral strengths might prevent pathology and increase resiliency to challenges in life.¹¹ Moral strengths (called virtues) in positive psychology are positive traits originally identified by examining philosophical and religious traditions around the world related to moral behavior and the good life.⁴ These comprehensive virtues are: courage, justice, humanity, temperance, wisdom, and transcendence. Positive psychology studies these virtues in order to identify commonalities that act as strengths for prevention or recovery from alcohol and drug addiction.

One of the character strengths that may be especially helpful to enact in the recovery process from substance use disorder is grit. Substance use disorders are chronic conditions and require consistent and sustained effort to deal with lifelong adversities. Grit is the trait-level ability to be persistent and focused in the pursuit of long-term goals, which may promote sustained recovery.^{3,16} Studies have shown that people with high levels of grit persevere through difficult tasks and obstacles in their attempt to reach long-term goals.^{3,16}

Interventions

Therapeutic modalities in PP (called positive psychotherapy, or PPT) are concerned with building personal strengths. In addiction treatment, PPT is a process of building a positive, satisfying, and affirming life in recovery.⁸ Specific PPT techniques are designed to further three components of happiness and recovery: positive emotion, engagement and flow, and meaning in life. Possessing these positive factors creates an opportunity to build a foundation for a successful life in recovery from alcoholism and other drug addiction.¹⁶

PPT attempts to amplify the intensity and duration of positive emotions about the past, present, and future. Engaging in life and finding flow means involvement and absorption in work, intimate relations, and leisure activities.¹³ Building a meaningful life brings a sense of satisfaction from belonging to or serving something bigger than oneself. Positive interventions by definition build pleasure, engagement, and meaning.

Building positive emotion, engagement, and meaning may actually counter mental health disorder itself. Tugade & Fredrickson (2004) found that positive emotions induced in the lab were related to more rapid dissipation of negative emotions and even reversed the cardiovascular aftereffects of negative emotion.¹⁶ A positive psychological intervention of clinically depressed patients in 1995 showed that positive emotion displayed counteractive effects to psychological disorders.⁵ Participants in a 15-week intervention study met weekly to read about and apply strategies for increasing their satisfaction in various domains of life. After the study concluded, psychological measures of the clinically depressed patients showed that more than half of them no longer met the diagnostic criteria of the disorder.⁵

Even simply talking about PPT components can promote recovery. A small sample of 10 at-risk adolescents with issues of substance misuse was given eight weekly interventions of group work and discussion around various principle themes of positive psychology (e.g., positive emotions, gratitude, optimism, strengths). Four survey measures were used to test subjective happiness, orientation to life, positive and negative affect, and alcohol dependence. There was an increase in subjective happiness, optimism, and positive emotions between the beginning and 14-weeks postintervention and a decrease in drinking behavior compared to the control group with no intervention.¹ The positive intervention group showed an increase in happiness and a decrease in drinking behavior overall.¹

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Prevention

Prevention research tells us there may be human strengths that act as buffers against mental illness and problematic behaviors. These traits are precisely what PP aims to reinforce. Learned optimism—the idea of learning to dispute self-defeating and catastrophic thoughts, can act as a preventive trait for depression and anxiety in children and adults.¹² Building buffering strengths such as courage and perseverance, increasing optimism and hope, raising self-esteem, and increasing confidence in the ability to problem solve and achieve goals are identified as therapeutic factors that promote recovery.⁷ The concept of increasing personal buffering strengths to prevent psychopathology applied toward the field of addiction and recovery may be valuable to future research on substance use disorder prevention.

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The Butler Center for Research informs and improves recovery services and produces research that benefits the field of addiction treatment. We are dedicated to conducting clinical research, collaborating with external researchers, and communicating scientific findings.

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